

Method for Managing Electronic Mail Receipts Using Audio-Visual Notification Enhancements

Field of the Invention

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This invention relates to a method for managing the notification of electronic mail receipts and in particular to a method for using audio-visual enhancements to manage the notification and storage of electronic mail receipt acknowledgements.

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Background of the Invention

Electronic mail (email) communications are an integral part of any business, and widely used outside of business as well. Although several new technologies currently compete, as the most ubiquitous tool in business communications, email remains one of the single most used communications tools for both the business and the personal user. Widespread availability, ease of use, and functionality are key components which hold email in front of developing communications methods; however, as new technologies compete for the top spot, email applications must continue to build upon the strong foundation currently in place to maintain their edge as the tool of choice. By any current standard, email applications would have to be rated as mature technology; however, if improvements in email applications cease to move forward, and other tools continue to improve, loss of market share will undoubtedly result.

Because email communications are widely used in many activities inside and outside of the business world, ease of use and best of breed functionality are imperative in modern email systems. Many user interface enhancements have been added to email systems over the past several years; however, room for improvement continues to exist.

One such email enhancement has been the return receipt notification sent to the initiator/sender of an email message verifying the receipt of the email message at the destination location. In a conventional paper mail context, return receipts provide valuable information to senders of mail. With the return receipt, the sender can verify that the intended recipient received the mail where otherwise the sender would have to rely on, for example, contacting the recipient directly to confirm that the mail was received. Similarly, in an electronic mail context, return receipts are available to provide the sender

of an electronic mail message some feedback as to the status of their electronic mail message. For example, the electronic mail message return receipt may provide information such as if the electronic mail message was received, opened or deleted unread.

5 One current shortfall in legacy email systems is the lack of flexibility with respect to return receipt behavior. Today, virtually all electronic mail applications place a new and separate “return receipt message” into the in-box of the message sender upon reading of the delivered message by each individual remote recipient, which, particularly in the case of a large delivery audience, may not be a desirable behavior.

10 Legacy return receipt behavior causes many busy professionals to spend untold time reading, compiling, and deleting a host of individual return receipts within their mailboxes. Therefore, it would be desirable to have a method for improving the shortcomings of the conventional electronic mail return receipt procedures. It would also be desirable to provide a method that would eliminate the large volume of return receipt
15 messages that are collected at the message sender end, which creates the need to spend valuable time sorting, reviewing and deleting these return receipt messages.

Summary of the Invention

It is an objective of the present invention to provide a method that will detect when an email recipient has received and opened an email message.

5 It is a second objective of the present invention to provide a method to notify the sender of an electronic message that a recipient of the message has opened the message.

It is a third objective of the present invention to provide a method and system for notification of return receipts of email messages in a manner such that the notification is not a separate conventional return receipt email message.

10 It is a fourth objective of the present invention to provide a more cohesive method and system to track receipt action of an email message.

The invention is the use of visual cues and/or audio notification for return receipt designation, such that separate return receipt notes are not created to inform the sender of the receipt of the email message. This present method eliminates clutter in the sender's
15 in-box and provides a more cohesive means of tracking recipient's action, vis-à-vis legacy behavior.

With the introduction of the present invention, the message sender will no longer be required to plow through numerous return receipts, but rather, will have a central location, within, or associated with the original note, wherein the sender may view the
20 recipient status of the entire message audience at one time and place. Additional detail will be provided in section two of this disclosure.

With the present invention, the user creates an email message in a conventional manner. The user will select a return receipt option for notification of the receipt of the email message at a destination location. At this point, the message is sent to a destination
25 location. Upon the recipient opening of the message, a return receipt function creates and queues the return receipt. The return receipt is then routed back to the message initiator (sender). A return receipt manager function captures the incoming receipt and executes one or more steps to notify the sender of the receipt of the transmitted email message. The notification could be an audible tone in conjunction with or independent of visual
30 notification means.

Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a conventional computing device used that can be used to transmit and receive electronic messages via a computer network.

5 Figure 2 is a diagram of a computer network over which electronic messages may be transmitted between a sender and receiver in the present invention.

Figure 3a is an illustration of a screen for an electronic message for transmission in accordance with the present invention.

10 Figure 3b is an illustration of a screen or popup menu for selecting attributes that will control the display of return receipt information to the message initiator.

Figure 4 is an overview flow diagram of a message transmission and return receipt process implemented in accordance with the implementation of the present invention.

15 Figure 5 is a flow diagram of the steps at the recipient location during the transmittal and return receipt method of the present invention.

Figure 6a is an illustration of a send-and-save message where the return receipt message is color coded to indicate the original message recipient.

Figure 6b is an illustration of a send-and-save message where the return receipt message is bolded and italicized to indicate the original message recipient.

20 Figure 6c is an illustration of a send-and-save message where the return receipt message is displayed in a status list that indicates the status of return receipts for the original message recipients.

Figure 6d is an illustration of a pop-up send-and-save message displaying the status for a given message with save and discard options.

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Detailed Description of the Invention

Although several new technologies currently compete as the most ubiquitous tool in business communication, email remains one of the most heavily used tools for both the business and the personal user. Widespread availability, ease of use, and functionality are key components which hold email in front of developing communication methods; however, as new technologies compete for the top spot, email applications must continue to build upon the strong foundation currently in place to maintain their edge as the tool of choice. The present invention addresses the difficulties in managing electronic mail message return receipts, particularly where the delivery audience is large, and manual manipulation of many individual return receipts cumbersome.

In the description of the present invention, a return receipt is frequently known as a Message Disposition Notification, or MDN. In the paper below, both "return receipt" and "MDN" are used interchangeably. Electronic mail message transmissions occur over computing devices, usually personal computers, connected to a communication network. With reference now to Figure 1, there is depicted a pictorial representation of computing device **10** which may be used in implementation of the present invention. As may be seen, data processing system **10** includes processor **11** that preferably includes a graphics processor, memory device and central processor (not shown). Coupled to processor **11** is video display **12** which may be implemented utilizing either a color or monochromatic monitor, in a manner well known in the art. Also coupled to processor **11** is keyboard **13**. Keyboard **13** preferably comprises a standard computer keyboard, which is coupled to the processor by means of cable **14**. Also coupled to processor **11** is a graphical pointing device, such as mouse **15**. Mouse **15** is coupled to processor **11**, in a manner well known in the art, via cable **16**. As is shown, mouse **15** may include left button **17**, and right button **18**, each of which may be depressed, or "clicked", to provide command and control signals to data processing system **10**. While the disclosed embodiment of the present invention utilizes a mouse, those skilled in the art will appreciate that any graphical pointing device such as a light pen or touch sensitive screen may be utilized to implement the method and apparatus of the present invention. Upon reference to the

foregoing, those skilled in the art will appreciate that data processing system **10** may be implemented utilizing a personal computer.

The method of the present invention may be implemented in a global computer network environment such as the Internet. With reference now Figure 2, there is depicted
5 a pictorial representation of a distributed computer network environment **20** in which one may implement the method and system of the present invention. As may be seen, distributed data processing system **20** may include a plurality of networks, such as Local Area Networks (LAN) **21** and **22**, each of which preferably includes a plurality of individual computers **23** and **24**, respectively. Of course, those skilled in the art will
10 appreciate that a plurality of Intelligent Work Stations (IWS) coupled to a host processor may be utilized for each such network. Any of the processing systems may also be connected to the Internet as shown. As is common in such data processing systems, each individual computer may be coupled to a storage device **25** and/or a printer/output device **26**. One or more such storage devices **25** may be utilized, in accordance with the method
15 of the present invention, to store the various data objects or documents which may be periodically accessed and processed by a user within distributed data processing system **20**, in accordance with the method and system of the present invention. In a manner well known in the prior art, each such data processing procedure or document may be stored within a storage device **25** which is associated with a Resource Manager or Library
20 Service, which is responsible for maintaining and updating all resource objects associated therewith.

Still referring to Figure 2, it may be seen that distributed data processing system **20** may also include multiple mainframe computers, such as mainframe computer **27**, which may be preferably coupled to Local Area Network (LAN) **21** by means of
25 communications link **28**. Mainframe computer **27** may also be coupled to a storage device **29** which may serve as remote storage for Local Area Network (LAN) **21**. A second Local Area Network (LAN) **22** may be coupled to Local Area Network (LAN) **21** via communications controller **31** and communications link **32** to a gateway server **33**. Gateway server **33** is preferably an individual computer or Intelligent Work Station
30 (IWS), which serves to link Local Area Network (LAN) **22** to Local Area Network (LAN) **21**. As discussed above with respect to Local Area Network (LAN) **22** and Local

Area Network (LAN) **21**, a plurality of data processing procedures or documents may be stored within storage device **29** and controlled by mainframe computer **27**, as Resource Manager or Library Service for the data processing procedures and documents thus stored. Of course, those skilled in the art will appreciate that mainframe computer **27** may be located a great geographical distance from Local Area Network (LAN) **21** and similarly Local Area Network (LAN) **21** may be located a substantial distance from Local Area Network (LAN) **24**. That is, Local Area Network (LAN) **24** may be located in California while Local Area Network (LAN) **21** may be located within Texas and mainframe computer **27** may be located in New York.

Figure 3a illustrates a typical screen during the creation of an electronic message. As shown, there is a text screen **34** for the message and the standard party and subject information To, Subject, Cc, Bcc and Attachments. In addition, there are control icons that allow a sender certain options before and during the transmission of the message. The icons can include send **35**, Reply **36**, Reply All **37**, and Forward **38** and Delete **39**. The screen for the present invention could contain an additional Return Receipt icon **40**.

Figure 3b shows a screen or popup menu for selecting attributes that will control the display of return receipt information to the message initiator. This menu appears on the screen when the message initiator clicks the Return Receipt icon **40**. This menu can contain a list icon **41**. The list function would cause a list to be created containing all of the addresses listed in an electronic message. Further discussion of this list will be during the description of Figure 6c. Another option for the display of the return receipt information is to highlight the identity of the recipient location. This option can be executed by clicking the Highlight icon **42**. In this Figure 3b, the highlight option has display mode from which the user can select. This Figure 3b, the options are Bold **43**, Color **44** and Italicize **45**. Also shown in the pop-up menu are save **46** and discard **47** icons. Selection of one of these icons can either save or discard the return receipts for a message.

In the implementation of the present invention, logic is added to electronic mail application to convert inbound return receipts to audio/visual indicators associated with the originating note. Implementing this function in code is possible by anyone with ordinary skill in the art. A monitoring subsystem would capture all incoming MDN

messages (return receipts), and rather than posting individual MDN notes in the user's inbox, a tracking and update subsystem would correlate the incoming responses by reading the appropriate fields in the captured MDN message, and would then use this data to update/create the new functionality discussed in this disclosure. Such "bridge" functionality would include recognizing the incoming note as an MDN, and taking appropriate action in the user environment, per the options outlined below.

Figure 4 is an over view flow diagram of a message return receipt process implemented in accordance with the implementation of the present invention. In step 48, a user creates a new electronic message in a conventional manner. Figure 3a shows a display of a typical electronic mail message. As part of this message creation, the user can select to have a return receipt notification when a receipt of the message receives and/or opens the message. If the user desires to have this return receipt notification, in step 49, the user selects legacy return receipt function for notification of remote recipient message access. This selection is initiated by clicking a Return Receipt icon 40, which can be part of the message display as shown in Figure 3a. As previously discussed, the user would have an opportunity to select options for the message return receipt notification. In step 50, the user can select other conventional electronic mail options for the created message. At the completion of the creation of the message, in step 51, the user sends the message to the designated location(s). This step is typical electronic mail transmission across a computing network.

In step 52, the transmitted message is received at the designated recipient location. The opening of the message by a recipient in step 53 activates a return receipt function at the recipient location. The return receipt function, in step 54 can create and queue a return receipt for that recipient. Step 55 routes or sends this return receipt back to the user location that initiated the original message. A receipt return management function of the present invention captures the incoming message at the message initiator location in step 56. The return receipt is then displayed to the message initiator in accordance with the parameters selected by the message initiator in step 49. In the present invention, the return receipt notification does not appear as a separate message item in the inbox of the original message initiator/sender. This return receipt procedure does not affect the attributes of the electronic message transmission and receipt process.

Figure 5 is a flow diagram of the steps at the recipient location during the transmittal and return receipt method of the present invention. In step 57, a transmitted message is detected at the receiver destination. A return receipt queue is created in step 58. This queue can be created when the message arrives at the recipient location or when the recipient actually opens the message. Step 59 transmits the return receipt back to the message initiator. Step 60 captures the incoming message at the message initiator location. This message capture function detects all incoming messages and therefore has to make a determination as to which messages are actually return receipt messages or Message Disposition Notifications (MDNs). This message determination occurs in step 61. Reading a particular message field that would only be present in the return receipt messages could accomplish this message determination. If the determination is that the captured message is not a return receipt, this return receipt process ends in step 62. However, if the determination is that the captured message is a return receipt, the method moves to step 63. At this point, it is necessary to identify the original message that corresponds to this return receipt. This process could involve the incorporation of a message identifier with the original message. This same identifier would be incorporated with any return receipt of that message to the message initiator.

Once the message is identified, an optional step 64 in the process of the present invention can be to determine whether there are multiple recipients of the original message. As shown in Figures 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d, a message may be sent to several recipients. The sender may want a notification when each recipient has opened the message. Again, if there is only one message recipient, the return receipt is displayed to the message initiator in step 67. However, if there is a determination that there are multiple recipients, the method moves to step 65. In this step, the particular captured return receipt is matched with the set of multiple recipients from the original message to determine the appropriate responding recipient. After this match, the list of message recipients can be updated, in step 66, to reflect the received return receipt. Once there is an identification of the responding recipient, the message initiator is notified and the return receipt is displayed to the message initiator.

In the present invention, there can be various implementations for displaying the receipt message. For illustrative purposes Figures 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d show various displays

in accordance with the present invention. Referring to Figure 6a, shown is an illustration of a send-and-save message where the return receipt message is color-coded to indicate the original message recipient. The message recipients come from all of the different categories of recipients, which include direct recipients, **TO**, the carbon copy, **cc**, and the blind carbon copy, **bcc**. In this illustration, the message recipients JaneDoe@company.com, LukeDoe@company.com, and FredDoe@company.com can appear in a specified color for message recipients that have received and/or opened the electronic message.

Referring to Figure 6b, the present invention illustrates the return receipt recipient's name in the originating, sent-and-saved note to be "font differentiated" as received (bold, italicized, font size, etc...). In this return receipt display, the recipients JohnDoe@company.com and RitaDoe@company.com are displayed as bolded and italicized.

Figure 6c shows a return receipt display in which the recipients name in the originating message is updated in a "message recipient status list" via a "receipt returned" tracking function. As mentioned, at any time, the sender of the original message can retrieve and view the list of message recipients to learn which recipients have opened the message. The list shown in Figure 6c contains the five recipients to which the sender addressed the original message. JohnDoe@company.com was received and opened on October 1, 2002 at 8:53 AM. RitaDoe@company.com was received on October 1, 2002 at 10:22 AM. At the time of the displayed list, the other recipients of the original message have not opened the message. In another embodiment, additional data could also be listed, such as the fact that not only was the note received, but also that a response had been generated.

Figure 6d shows the return receipt display as a pop-up box containing the current return receipt status for a given message with save and discard options. When a recipient of the original message receives and/or opens the message, this pop-up message can be sent to the original message sender. In this display, the popup message shows the response of LukeDoe@company.com at November 1, 2002.

An audible tone could be included in conjunction with or independent of, the visual notifications discussed above. As an example, a tone could be sounded upon either

placing the curser over a recipient name or upon opening the sent copy of the note. It is also recognized by the inventors that although this invention is framed in terms of graphical and/or audible enhancements to a note in the "sent" folder, which is then populated according to the MDN's as they are received. In other words, although such enhancements are described using a saved copy of the original note, these enhancements may also be applied to a specialized copy of the note, which is saved in a predefined location.

This invention provides a unique and valuable new function, which will assist IBM in maintaining the lead in best of breed applications. Since current MDN standards do not contain the functionality described within this disclosure, the inventors would thus suggest that the three likely scenarios for implementing this invention would be to (1) update the MDN standards to allow for incorporation of the present invention, or (2) to implement a plug-in application or API to effect this invention with no change to the MDN standards, or (3) implement a stand alone application which could monitor the operating system network layer in order to manage and act upon MDN messages. All other legacy email functions remain in effect.

This invention is an important addition to email functionality providing for a robust closed loop system where it is important to receive responses to specific email notes. The inventors recognize that many embodiments of the invention are possible. It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of instructions in a computer readable medium and a variety of other forms, regardless of the particular type of medium used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include media such as EPROM, ROM, tape, paper, floppy disc, hard disk drive, RAM, and CD-ROMs and transmission-type of media, such as digital and analog communications links.